

Georgetown Herald.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 19.

SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JULY 5, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 539

THE COUNTY PAPER.

Issued Every Thursday Morning

Edited and Published by

H. R. FRENCH

To whom all communications must be addressed, postage pre-paid.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE SCOTT COUNTY HERALD

will be forwarded by mail or otherwise to

any point (FREE OF POSTAGE IN THE COUNTY)

REQUIRED, AT THE FOLLOWING LOW RATES:

If paid strictly in ADVANCE, \$1.75

If not paid in advance, \$2.00

At the end of the year, \$2.50

Liberal deductions to Club subscribers.

No subscription will be discontinued until all

arrearages are paid.

Terms of Advertising in the County Paper.

FOURTEEN LINES OR LESS.

One week, \$1.00

Two weeks, 1.50

Three weeks, 2.00

One month, 3.00

Two months, 5.00

Three months, 7.00

Six months, 12.00

Twelve months, 20.00

For Half Column.

One month, \$9.00

Three months, 15.00

Six months, 25.00

Twelve months, 40.00

For Whole Column.

One month, \$12.00

Three months, 20.00

Six months, 35.00

Twelve months, 60.00

The above rates are for STANDING advertisements,

(without change). For advertisements by the

year, with the privilege of changes, an additional

price will be charged, depending upon the number

of changes desired. A very liberal deduction will

be made to yearly advertisers who wish to occupy

several squares regularly.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 6

lines will be inserted for \$1. per month, or \$10. per

year.

Annual advertisers at a lowered 1 square, changeable

at pleasure, for \$15. two squares, for \$25. three

squares (paper included) for \$35.

No credit on advertising, or extra to yearly

advertisers, who are expected to pay quarterly.

Advertisements not made up by the advertiser, will be

continued until ordered out, and a charge accordingly.

Yearly or half-yearly advertisers are allowed the

privilege of quarterly change, without additional

charge.

Patent Medicines charged the same as other

advertisements.

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly

limited to their own business, and the business of

others, and is not considered as including

members.

Advertisements not made up by the advertiser, will be

continued until ordered out, and a charge accordingly.

On persons to become candidates charged

on the copy for a specified number of insertion

ment exacted according to the number of

insertions.

No advertisements on her gratuitously, except brief announcements

marriages, and preaching agree.

No advertisement to be continued unless specified by contract

before.

No contract of yearly advertisement, unless specified by

contract, will be continued until ordered out, and a

charge accordingly.

Obituaries and tributes oblige the rate of 50 cents for twelve

lines, and must be paid for when ordered out.

Regular advertisers and all other communications or

requiring notices, to the citizens of

Georgetown, and vicinity.

He has removed his office to Main

Street, between the Livery Stable and Georgetown

Hotel, where he can be found at

the day; at night he can be found at the

Georgetown Hotel.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, KENTUCKY.

Western Institution occupies a high rank among

colleges, its Library, Cabinet, Museum, and

apparatus are unsurpassed. Its literary

course is the same as that of Yale College, which

is the highest of the kind in the West.

For young men designed for practical business

there is a course of three years in which a thorough

knowledge is imparted in Agricultural Chemistry,

Physiology, Zoology, Practical Engineering, Principles

of Commerce, and Book Keeping. In this

practical course the College is believed to be

unparalleled. Its high aim is to furnish American

scholars, and American business men. The rapidly

increasing number of Students in attendance is

proof of its high rank and efficiency.

This seat of learning is no mere experiment,

whose permanence is doubtful, and whose diploma

is therefore of uncertain value. It is in a position

to exercise and maintain a wholesome discipline

without the fear of extinguishment; and to require

of its students every thing scholarly and manly

in the department. It has boarding arrangements

adapted to all classes of students; and so adjusted

as to avoid the dangers inseparable from the

practice of crowding 150 or 200 young men into one

building. Students for the military can board for

\$40 per College year. Others of known good

moral habits, for about \$25 or 30; while those

who prefer boarding in private families can

board for from \$20 to 100. No student is allowed

to board in any family but such as the Faculty shall

approve; and a strict but kind supervision is

exercised by the faculty over every student wherever

he may board. The scholastic year is divided into

two sessions. The first commences on the third

Monday in September; the second, on the first

Monday in February.

COMMENCEMENT DAY

Occurs on the last Thursday in June. Triplet

\$20 per session.

The annual catalogue may be had by application

to the President, Rev. D. R. Campbell, L. L. D.

Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

OF

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

WILL OPEN ON THE

3D MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

N. B. WALLER, A. M., Principal.

THE services of Mr. WALLER have been perma-

nently secured. He brings with him a repu-

tation as an accomplished and successful instructor

of youth, and a reputation for the highest quality

of instruction. He is well qualified to prepare

young men for College most thoroughly and to lay

the foundation for a substantial and well ordered

education.

TERMS per session of 6 months in advance

Tuition in Primary Department, \$10.00

Higher Branches, \$15.00

Additional charges for fuel, etc., \$1.00

Payment made to the Principal or the Treas-

urer of the College.

E. C. McALLAN, Sec. Ex. Com.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

GEORGETOWN

FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The 5th session commences Jan

ary 22, 1855.

DRAWING, PAINTING, EMBROIDERY, FRENCH, VOCAL MUSIC, PIANO, &c.

together with all the usual branches of a

THOROUGH ENGLISH COURSE.

TERMS per session of 20 weeks in

ADVANCE.

THIS institution is provided with competent

teachers in several departments of

Drawing and Painting (oil and water colors). Em-

broidering, French, Vocal music, Piano, Guitar, &c.

as well as all the usual branches of a thorough

English course.

Terms per Session of 20 weeks in Advance.

Tuition in Primary Class, \$10.00

Junior Class, 12.00

Middle Class, 15.00

TEXAS

REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE

Collecting & Land Agency.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO., ATTORNEYS AT

LAW, AUSTIN CITY, TEXAS, AND SELLERS OF

INVESTMENTS obtained through this agency. FIDELITY TO

the interests of their clients. It is a rare privilege to

be able to sell in all parts of the state, full exhibits of title

and accurate descriptions; also registers of town and

city lots. Lands located brought and sold. CLAIMS

against the STATE OF TEXAS collected and ad-

justed, and remittances made by exchange on New

Orleans or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A thorough and intimate knowledge of the country

and the land system insure superior locations and

the best titles. Strangers looking at Texas may al-

ways have some leading items and useful hints at

the office of this agency.

Registers open for examination.

Office on Congress Avenue.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR., N. C. RAYMOND, G. R. FREE-

MAN.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

REVOLUTION IN TEXAS.

IT will be remembered, that, in the beginning

of the revolution, in 1835, Texas offered large

bounties in land to volunteers to serve in her arms.

We can now offer, to the survivors, and heirs of

those who thus served, the recovery of all the lands

promised by the Government of Texas land claims

regardless of date or character, whether SPANISH,

MEXICAN, or AMERICAN BOUNTY, SHERIFF, or

HEADRIGHT. Having complete access to the Muster

rolls, and to the other documents in the Public

Office at Austin, we can give superior advantages

in investigations of all kinds in regard to claims.

We will give particular attention to the recovery

of lands (legally sold, for taxes or otherwise, and

to estates which have suffered from inattention or

mismanagement of agents and administrators.

To persons having LAND CERTIFICATES FOR LOCA-

TION, we can offer particular inducements. Our

thorough and intimate knowledge of the vacant

lands and surveys of the state, obtained from per-

sonal inspection, insures the most favorable locations,

and perfect titles.

LONG EXPERIENCE, and close attention to the LAND

SYSTEM and an accurate knowledge of the different

classes of titles, together with the large amount of

land registered in our office for sale, enables us to

furnish prompt and reliable information, and as-

surance to persons desiring good homes, and to afford

superior advantages to those wishing to make SAFE

AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

WE are offering for SALE LANDS in every part

of the state, improved and unimproved, of every

variety, and in tracts to suit purchasers; also town and

city lots—in short every kind of real estate on the

most favorable terms.

To persons having land in Texas for sale, we

will, if desired, furnish them with full and correct

descriptions (furnished by the owners, or ob-

tained by personal inspection), full exhibits of

title, and of all tracts to be sold, thus furnishing a

cheap and effective mode of advertisement. If de-

sired, we will examine land in any part of the state,

ascertain its value, and report faithfully. Register-

ing for our office.

We invite the attention of MEXICAN HOUSES,

and individuals to our office as furnishing a speedy

and effective mode of collecting.

By activity, energy, and fidelity to the interests

of our employers we hope to merit the confidence of

the business public.

Office on Congress Avenue.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

GENERAL

STAGE OFFICE.

THE Cincinnati and Lexington stage leaves Lex-

ington for Cincinnati Monday, Wednesday and

Friday mornings, at 5 o'clock; arriving at Geor-

getown at 7, and returning the alternate days. Fare

\$3.00.

The Georgetown and Frankfort stage leaves

Georgetown every morning (save Sunday) at 4, re-

The Genuine Yankee Doodle.

Several versions of Yankee Doodle are

circulating among the press; but so far,

they vary more or less from the genuine

original. Having taken some pains in

the investigation of the true state of the

case, we believe ourselves warranted in

presenting the following, as near the real

Simon Pure as any extant:

Father and I went down to camp

Long with Major Coodin;

And there we see the men and boys

As thick as hasty puddin.

And there was Captain Washington,

With gentle folks about him—

They say he's grown so ternal proud,

He will not ride without em.

They got him on his meetin clothes,

Upon a slappin station;

He set the world along in rows,

In thousands and in millions.

The flamin ribbons in his hat,

They looked so tearin fina,

I wanted pockily to get,

To give to our Jemima.

And there they had a swampingun,

As large as a log of maple,

Upon a deuced little cart,—

A load for fayerth's cartie.

And every time they fired it off,

It took a horn of powder;

It made a noise like fayerth's gun,

Only a nation louder.

I went as near to it myself

As 'Siah's underpinnin;

But fayerth went as nigh agin,—

I thought the deuce was in him.

C

For the Georgetown Herald.
FAREWELL!
By W. R. S.
To Miss N. SHEPHERD SINCCLAIR,
Of Scott Co., Ky., (Stamping Ground.)

Far well to the joys of home, and the dear old friends,
Which ever have cheered me, as round the bright
Hearth, I sit, and gaze on the pictures of the past,
The scenes of my childhood, with joy and with
Sorrow, I gaze on them, and my heart is sad.

But now I am leaving you, and I am going away,
Like the drifting clouds, or the wind on the sea,
The sunbeams are radiant, but I am going away,
The sunbeams are radiant, but I am going away.

Farewell to the friends, but I can't say farewell,
One ray of the joy you have thrown round my
Heart, I will keep, and I will treasure it,
And I will treasure it, and I will treasure it.

To the friends I have, and I will treasure them,
And I will treasure them, and I will treasure them,
And I will treasure them, and I will treasure them,
And I will treasure them, and I will treasure them.

Yet I have a something, or other, to be said,
To the friends I have, and I will treasure them,
And I will treasure them, and I will treasure them,
And I will treasure them, and I will treasure them.

Still I have a something, or other, to be said,
To the friends I have, and I will treasure them,
And I will treasure them, and I will treasure them,
And I will treasure them, and I will treasure them.

I think of the day, when I left you, and I am sad,
For I am leaving you, and I am going away,
The sunbeams are radiant, but I am going away,
The sunbeams are radiant, but I am going away.

Yet I have a something, or other, to be said,
To the friends I have, and I will treasure them,
And I will treasure them, and I will treasure them,
And I will treasure them, and I will treasure them.

Still I have a something, or other, to be said,
To the friends I have, and I will treasure them,
And I will treasure them, and I will treasure them,
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To the friends I have, and I will treasure them,
And I will treasure them, and I will treasure them,
And I will treasure them, and I will treasure them.

Still I have a something, or other, to be said,
To the friends I have, and I will treasure them,
And I will treasure them, and I will treasure them,
And I will treasure them, and I will treasure them.

man was awakened by the cry of murder,
and hastening out he rescued her
from her pursuers.

This happened in one of our principal
streets, and after day light in the morning.

LETTER THIRD.
H. R. FRENCH, E. G.

MY DEAR SIR:

I inclose
you a resolution, proposing retaliatory
measures, against Massachusetts and Ver-

mont, adopted unanimously by the Geor-
gia Democratic Convention, held on the
5th of this month at Milledgeville. The

Resolution was written by the Hon. How-
ell Cobb—formerly Speaker of Congress
and Governor of Georgia—as a substitute
for another resolution, proposing to place

all the citizens of Massachusetts and Ver-
mont beyond the protection of the laws,
thus leaving their lives and property at
the mercy of any citizen of that state.

This latter resolution was adopted by a
majority, and although afterwards recon-
sidered, still its adoption at any time,
plainly indicates the deep excitement of

that state, which was fortunately directed
by the Hon. H. Cobb, to other less se-
vere retaliatory measures.

I have also sent you the paper from
which I have cut the above, and you will
perceive that the Democracy of that
state, have adopted resolutions of deter-

mined resistance—even to a dissolution
of the Union—to the mad aggressions of
Northern Fanaticism. Nor is it alone in

Georgia, that we see the evidences of
the deep excitement of the Southern Peo-
ple. Everywhere you may feel the pulsa-

tions of the popular heart.—Seeking its
legitimate and appropriate vent, the fire
of a volcano rages beneath the surface,

and statesmen should now anxiously seek
a remedy for these evils, if they do not
desire soon to see and feel the earthquake

movements of this moral force shaking down
the columns of this great Republic.

But that remedy is to be found alone
in a moderate and wise system of com-
mercial non-intercourse, subject to repeal

by those, against whom it is directed,
and would to God! that we could all en-
list—heart, soul, and hand, in this noble

enterprise—this felon hope of the
Union!

The very moment that slave states dis-
cover that they hold in their hands a
power which may be CONSTITUTIONALLY

used by them, which will give them ef-
fectual protection, without resorting to
violence, bloodshed, and civil war, their

passions will be allayed. They will be
perfectly calm, because conscious of being
fully armed, and capable at any mo-

ment of repelling the assaults of these
Northern fanatics. And while it thus
calms the passions of the South, this

system of peaceful commercial retaliation,
will be equally effective to abate the
fury of the tyrannic North. When this

shall be suspended over them or enforced,
they will open their eyes, to gaze in hor-
ror upon the flaming surges of the catas-

trophic which lies before them. The very
men, who now plant their feet upon our
necks, are our dependants, chained and

fettered by our commerce; if we would
have the manliness to rise and strike back
blow for blow. A FALSE PHILAN-

THROPIC, ENTHUSIASM FOR NE-
GROES, IS THE DISEASE of the North.
Let it cost them money, and you will find

that this simple remedy will soon deplete
their bilious Philanthropy. Their ne-
gro enthusiasm will soon sink under this

cooling regimen, into a healthy and cal-
culating love of country and of Self.
These modern crusaders will pause—he-
sitate—count the costs—stop. It is cer-

tain and inevitable.

If the Southern states will adopt a sys-
tem of commercial non-intercourse with
New England, I hereby bind myself to

bet any gentleman 1000 dollars against
500, that the abolitionists will, within
2 years, from the passage of these laws, be

defeated at the Polls, in each one of these
States by old line Whigs and Demo-
crats. I will do more—I will bet \$5000

even; that if Kentucky adopts this pol-
icy, that she will be followed to such an
extent by the Southern states, as to cause,

within 3 years from its passage, the de-
feat at the Polls, of the abolitionists of
Massachusetts and Ohio, by Union men,

Whigs or Democrats. If any one thinks
that this system will not be fatal to these
fanatics, let him take up my propositions,

I point them now to a noble field. The
Flag of their Friends is here, their For-
man's there. Strike not us, but them.

The Georgia Democracy have the
honor to be first to recommend and en-
dorse a system of commercial retaliation

for the effectual protection of the South.
They are leaders in this great movement.
Their policy will spread over the entire

South. What State shall next follow?
Any party in Kentucky could triumph
in the State elections, by the adoption,

the discussion and defence of this ques-
tion. It will ultimately be fatal to all who
oppose it, be they Whigs, Democrats or

Know Nothings. It is a measure just,
moderate, efficient and Constitutional,
and our people who have so long borne

with the injuries, the insults and inso-
lence of a bigoted fanaticism, rather than
do any thing to jeopardize the peace of

the nation, WILL CARRY THROUGH
THIS MEASURE IN SPITE OF PAR-
TY OPPOSITION. Mark that predic-

tion.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON.
Extract from the proceedings of the Demo-
cratic State Convention of Georgia,
held at Milledgeville, June 5, 1855.

A. Nelson, of Fulton, moved to add
the following to the report of the commit-
tee:

Resolved, That in view of the action of
Massachusetts and the threatened action
of other Northern States, no protection

either of person or property shall be ex-
tended to the citizens of any State that re-
fuses to recognize the constitutional rights

of the Southern States, and that it is the
duty of the Southern States so to shape
their legislation as to render this Resolu-

tion effective—and we hereby pledge our-
selves to use our efforts to effect the same.

The vote was taken *viva voce*; and, judg-
ing from the sound, a small majority ap-
peared to be given in favor of the resolu-

tion, but before the decision of the chair
was given, T. Lomax, of Muscogee, arose
and said there was merit in the resolu-

tion. The action of Massachusetts re-
ferred to by the resolution of the gentle-
man from Fulton, was the act of her last

Legislature making it a penal offence
for any officer or citizen of the State to aid
in the execution of the Fugitive Slave

law. Such treason to the constitution de-
manded retaliatory legislation on the part
of every Southern State. He would, he

said, advocate such legislation by the
next Legislature as was consistent with
our constitutional obligations. He was

not prepared, however, to withdraw the
protection of our laws from the persons of
citizens of Massachusetts, and unless the

resolution was amended so as to make it
harmonize with this view, he would be
compelled reluctantly to vote against it.

L. B. Mercer, of Lee, said the resolu-
tion involved in this resolution were of too
grave a nature to be properly

considered at this late hour and moved
to lay the resolution on the table.

A. Nelson, of Fulton, claimed that
he had the floor when the gentleman from
Lee offered his resolution, and being

sustained by the chair, proceeded to ad-
vocate the passage of the resolution. We
had, he said, long enough fought the

North with paper bullets. The time was
come for action. He had offered the
resolution as a test of the sincerity of the

Convention. If it was lost, he would re-
gard all their high sounding resolves as
a blind and a cheat. It was an outrage

that such a resolution was opposed by
any member of the convention.

T. C. Howard, of Fulton, followed on
the same side.—Four years ago, he had
proposed a similar measure on the floor

of the House, and if his movement had
been followed up, the aggressions of abo-
lition fanaticism would long since have

been stayed, instead of threatening to
overwhelm us as at this day. Men were
but too willing to threaten the North on

paper, but when any practical measure
of redress was proposed, they became
tendered tooth.—He spoke much more

in the same strain with much eloquence
and force.

Howell Cobb, of Clarke, was in favor
of retaliating upon those Northern States
which had practically repealed the fugi-

tive slave law and nullified a plain pro-
vision of the Constitution. He would go
as far as any man in this line of re-

dress. The laws of Massachusetts and
Vermont, referred to by the resolution of
the gentleman from Fulton, were a gross

assault upon the Constitutional rights of
the South, and should be resisted by ev-
ery legitimate mode of redress. There was

no objection to the resolution except
that pointed out by the gentleman from
Muscogee, and he therefore proposed the

following substitute for the resolution of
the gentleman from Fulton.

Resolved, That in view of the action of
the Legislatures of Massachusetts and
Vermont, and the threatened action of

other Northern States, virtually repeal-
ing the fugitive slave law, and denying
to the citizens of the South their consti-

tutional rights, we recommend to our
next legislature the adoption of such re-
taliatory measures as their wisdom may

suggest, and shall be in conformity with
constitutional obligations.

The substitute was accepted by A.
Nelson, of Fulton, and UNANIMOUSLY
adopted by the Convention.

The resolutions of the Committee, as
thus amended, were, on motion, UNANI-
MOUSLY passed.

**JUSTICE AT LAST TO THE BRAVE PIONEER
SOLDIERS.**—In the Washington Union of
the 26th of June, we find the following

official notice from the Department of the
Interior, which is of great importance to
the heirs of the brave and patriotic men

who served under Gen. Anthony Wayne:
"WAYNE'S WAR." The Commissioner of
Pensions having lately received, by vol-

untary donation, from James Y. Love,
Esq., of Louisville, the master pay and

receipt rolls of the Kentucky troops who
under the command of Major General
Anthony Wayne, in the years 1793 and

1794, deemed it proper that public notice
of that fact should be given, in order that
all persons who may be interested, either

on account of their services in that war,
or as the representatives of those who
have died, may have the full benefit of

those documents.

James Y. Love, the liberal donor of
these rolls, the only survivor of the fam-
ily of Major Thomas Love, who was pay-

master general of the volunteer troops
from Kentucky in Wayne's war, having
found them among the papers of his de-

ceased father (in whose hands they re-
mained for nearly sixty years) has gener-
ously tendered them to the Government

of the United States, through the Com-
missioner of Pensions, in whose hands he
hopes they may be found useful in the

investigation of claims for bounty land by
those whose lives were freely jeopardized
for the rights and honor of their country.

THE HERALD.
INDEPENDENT—NOT NEUTRAL;
No Creed but Truth; No Party but Mankind.

HENRY R. FRENCH, EDITOR.
GEORGETOWN (SCOTT CO.) KY.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1855.
RECEIPTS.

T. H. Fitzgerald, Crawfordville, Ia., paid
to No 52 vol 11 175

We are authorized to announce
HIRAM WOOD a candidate for a seat in the
lower branch of the next General Assem-

bly of Kentucky.
May 3, 1855-11-te.

We are authorized to announce
THOMAS S. PAOS a candidate for the of-
fice of Auditor of the State at the ensu-

ing election in August.
March 15, 1855-3-te.

We have anticipated our usual
publication day, in order to let the boys
have holiday on the 4th of July.

A Magnificent Picture.
We could direct attention to the ad-
vertisement found in another column of a

magnificent picture offered for sale by a
New York House—Agents for the sale of
which might do a profitable business.

The hurry caused by anticipating
our usual publication day, has compelled
us to neglect some matters of local inter-

est; as Jacob Faithful would say—
"There is no use crying over spilt milk;
what is done cannot be helped; better

luck next time!"

Potatoes.
Thanks to a lady friend we have re-
ceived a goodly supply of Potatoes—cer-

tainly the finest we have seen during the
present season. Our thanks for the cour-
tesy are due and hereby tendered.

Periodicals, Books, &c.
"The Missing Bride," is the last work
of Mrs. D. E. N. Southworth, [one of the

most talented writers of fiction in Amer-
ica.] and this is decidedly her best.
There is a peculiar charm about the pro-

ductions of this lady, which no reader
can fail to acknowledge. 'Tis impossible
to draw the mind from her influence until

the tale is told. While reading the
"Missing Bride" we dwell in a land so de-
lightful, amid scenes so fair and lovely,

that it was rather a shock to descend a-
gain to the common-place realities of our
every-day existence, and we have been

much tempted to commence the book a-
gain, and never cease to wish Mrs.
Southworth had another of same kind

forthcoming. To all lovers of romance,
we commend this work as one which will
pay compound interest in the sum of

\$1.25 one volume in cloth or \$1 two vol-
umes in paper cover. Address T. B. Pe-
tersen, No. 102 Chestnut street, Philadel-

phia.

"Sister Rose," a new work, by Charles
Dickens. The author of Dombey and
Son, Oliver Twist, Old Curiosity Shop

and Nicholas Nickleby, needs no com-
mendation from us, to ensure the hearty
"take" of anything he may choose to write.

His character as an author is so duly ap-
preciated, so firmly established, that he
is wholly independent of critic notice.

In behalf of the general merits of the
writer, and the particular attractions of
the work, we bespeak a circulation for "Sister

Rose." Price 12 1/2 cents. Address T. B.
Petersen, No. 102 Chestnut street, Phila-
delphia.

"Ellen Norbury," by Emerson Bennett,
is another late work, and indisputably one
of the author's best. We read it on a

Sabbath, which no doubt shocks many
hide-bound bigots, of all sects, but car-
ing nothing for their opinion, as the pre-

face is a better lesson of counsel, a better
religious discourse, than any sermon we
have listened to from a dedicated rostrum

for many years, and the tale itself is as
good. We felt better, happier, more in-
clined to the performance of social duties,

and less disposed to the maintenance of
foreign missionaries, after its perusal;
and we heartily wish this whole commu-

nity might imbibe the wholesome teach-
ings of this little tale, founded upon and
supported throughout, by facts from un-
der the eye of the writer, himself.

There are no silly sentimentalities, no
love-sick longings, within its compass.
A plain practical lesson of duty, and a

recitation of facts, which exist almost in
our midst, makes the tale a moral essay,
the influence of which, should cure much

of the missionary zeal for those abroad,
& lead to great efforts for our neighbors,
for true "charity begins at home." Price

of "Ellen Norbury," free of postage 50 cts.
Address T. B. Petersen, 102 Chestnut
street, Philadelphia.

Household Words, a monthly publica-
tion of nearly one hundred pages, is a
valuable addition to the library of the

most fastidious reader. A new novel
entitled Mother and Step-Mother, com-
mences with the July number, and prom-
ises to be well worth the perusal.

The present number contains twenty
seven articles all of much merit and in-
terest.

Terms \$3 per year or "Puntam's
Monthly" and "Household Words" for
\$5.

The publishers are also prepared to
supply a complete set of Household
Words, ten volumes, bound in cloth, of

any single volume. Single numbers
25cts.

Address Dix & Edwards 10 Park
Place New York.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, now
in its fortieth volume, one of the oldest
and best periodicals in the country. Terms

\$3 a year, or Blackwood and one
of the four Reviews \$5. The four Re-
views and Blackwood \$10 or four copies

of the four Reviews and Blackwood to
one address \$30.

Address Leonard Scott & Co 54 Gold
street New York.

Godey's Lady's Book, the greatest
favorite in the whole world with the fair
sex, so very popular that we want to urge

them collectively and individually to
subscribe for it that we may have one
copy, in undisturbed possession.

Business Know Nothings.

Prior to the advent of political Know Nothingism in this enlightened burg of ours, not many of our clever business men were *Know Nothings*, so far as their own pecuniary interests were concerned. Few were *Know Nothings* sufficient to "cut off their noses to spite their faces," by refusing to advertise the public of their business facilities. But since that remarkable event, a "change has come over the spirit of the dream of sundry of those so-called liberal mercantile gentlemen, who in this truly liberal community, would fain grow rich by providing for a consideration, food and raiment for their naked and hungry fellow citizens of town and county. Now, however, their otherwise sensible business men, carried away no doubt, by the influence of political *Know Nothingism* foolishly ignore their own pecuniary interests—cut off their ugly noses to spite their no less ugly faces (we have no design to be personal) in order to gratify a little political and personal spleen; thereby proving themselves venable political and pecuniary *Know Nothings*.

Poor fellows! we pity them, therefore, as we consider it an imperative duty to do "good unto the household of *Know Nothingism*, we have concluded, even as a self-sacrifice, to give them a gentle hint, by which we may save their ugly noses, promote their pecuniary interests, and lead them to abandon their penny-wise and pound foolish principle of pecuniary *Know Nothingism*.

Take our own town, for instance; why judging from the course of some of the so-called business men of the town, it might be very reasonably presumed that Whigs [*alias Know Nothings*] had no "bowels of compassion" for us; and that our poor Democratic patrons, of whom, by-the-by we have a host, had no bowels at all, which required to be occasionally filled with nutritious matter; and that they eluded themselves, not with "purple and fine linen," but resorted to fig leaves and "bar skins," when they craved covering. This idea on the part of the *Know Nothing* mercantile class is a palpable mistake. We have good reason to know that our Democratic friends and patrons eat, drink and dress in a manner to require the expenditure of not a few dimes; that they, consistent with their political principles, take but one county paper; and that they expect to find in that paper information, by advertisement, which will enable them, judiciously, to dispose of their patronage. We vouch for this; and also vouch for the fact that some of the *Know Nothing* business men are daily cutting off their noses to spite their faces, by confining their advertising favors to their *Know Nothing* oracles.

Now gentlemen—beloved *Know Nothings*—what folly you are guilty of! Here you have in your midst two excellent advertising mediums; one which no doubt circulates extensively among your *Know Nothing* Whig friends—the other, at least as extensively among your Democratic fellow citizens, to say nothing about the patronage of the good old line Whigs, who scorn all affiliation with your hybrid party. One of these admirable Journals circulates among the Aristocratic few, who sanctimoniously wipe their liquorish lips, and thank God that no drop of Democratic blood circulates through their veins!

The other, more humble in its pretensions, undertakes only to provide for the intellectual wants of the "toiling millions;" yet strange to say, they have stomachs to fill, and bodies to clothe as well as the aristocratic few, and also dollars and dimes sufficient to purchase and pay for all they need, you had not thought of this, had you, *Know Nothing* friends?

Seeking the custom of the Aristocratic few, it is of course your duty as well as your interest, to advertise in some aristocratic journal—the only county paper which their proscriptive Mightinesses permit to come within the purview of their imperial noses! That is right! we cordially commend you, beloved *Know Nothings*, that in so doing you are nearly half right! You "had ought to" advertise for your young friends of the Journal; for, if you do not, you will undoubtedly be proscribed by that liberal party (as we have been) for contumacy.

Pardon our plainness of speech, dearly beloved, for we have your pecuniary interests at heart, and therefore venture another suggestion for your pecuniary benefit.

It is this; it is a fact, the practice of *Know Nothing* business men to the contrary notwithstanding, that Democrats have stomachs to be propitiated with appropriate condiments, and bodies which they are willing to pay for having clad with suitable garments. Feeling this necessity, they naturally look into their own county paper (the only one which they take) to learn where they can obtain sup-

plies for their various wants. What do they discover? Why, that with half a dozen honorable exceptions, their county paper lacks in its advertisements of the *Know Nothing* business men of the burg; that, if it is to be a fair representation of the Democratic press, they have no patronage at the hands of their numerous Democratic fellow citizens; that even the *Know Nothing* sheriff of the county, elected by Democratic aid, confines his county advertising (advertising important for the information of all the citizens of the county) to the *Know Nothing* Journal; and in short, that *Know Nothings* generally, do not leave Democratic patronage, also would they also advertise in the only decent paper which circulates in their midst; and to which they look for information as to where the best stock is, and where the best bargains may be obtained for the early cash!

Ah, beloved *Know Nothings*, in this acting, what a blessed set of circumstances you prove yourselves to be; you, especially, who are in the ancient language of the "Aristocratic dollar," to proscribe the only medium you have through which to approach and solicit the patronage of the "poor Democrats," by denying your advertising favors to the *George Washington Herald*. Why, you silly fellows! Do you not know that they, besides constituting the "bone and sinew" of the land, are also in the majority in the county?—and that that is the reason why we eschewed Whiggery, *Know Nothingism*, & every other *ism* for the sake of carrying favor with the Democratic majority? Why not profit by our praise worthy example and by carrying favor with political opponents, double—perhaps triple the amount of the dollars and dimes of which you are so ardently in pursuit, by letting Democrats know that you do not desire to repudiate their patronage on the score of political opinion—that hereafter, for their benefit, as well as your own, you will not only advertise in the Journal of our enterprising young *Know Nothing* friends, but also renew your advertisements in our more humble hebdomadist? Eh? We tender this gratuitous advice for the benefit of whom it may concern; partly with the sincere hope that it will add to our profits and thereby enhance the profits of our beloved *Know Nothing* brethren, provided they avail themselves of our disinterested hint; if, on the contrary, they repudiate our friendly suggestion, and thus foolishly continue to "bite off their noses to spite their faces," it will not cause us "to shed a tear," or ever for a moment,

"Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, That thrift may follow fawning!"

For thanks to the liberality of a large majority of our fellow citizens of Scott, and frequent favors from adjoining counties, we have abundance of advertising matter for our little sheet; and occasionally (that which does not pay) "some to spare!"

The Press in Indiana.

Our Hoosier cousins are a great people. They level great forests—raise great corn, and turn out a goodly number of great men. They are an enterprising people, too; the embryo cities that already begin to dot their broad prairies and to spring up in the midst of their timber lands, bear ample witness to the fact. They are a great people for building railroads and school-houses, and are active in securing all the advantages that follow in the train of these essential elements of material and intellectual advancement. In short, our next door neighbor is a wide-awake and progressive "institution," and unless some of her venerable and slowly-respectable confederates shake off their lethargy, and keep a sharp look out, it is highly probable that they will wake up, some morning, and find that young Indiana has left them a long distance in the rear.

All this is just as it should be; but one or two recent occurrences seem to indicate that even Hoosierdom is subject, in some localities, to serious and violent attacks of fogyness. Our readers will all remember that Judge John Pettit recently immortalized himself and sought to put an extinguisher on the Knights of the Tripod, by "making it a standing rule in his court, that during the trial of any murder no newspaper of the county shall publish any ruling, or pretended ruling, or any evidence or pretended evidence therein, or any article thereon." Notwithstanding the *ipse dixit* of "the learned Court," we believe that the Constitution of the United States is still in existence, and that the city of Lafayette has not yet been annihilated. Whether the editors in that place see fit to ask John Pettit, or John Smith, what opinions and what items of news they may be graciously permitted to publish, is a question that must be decided by their individual tastes, and their estimates of the rights of an American citizen.

Know-Nothingism Crouching.—The election in New Orleans resulted in 1,223 anti-*Know Nothing* majority. Hurra for New Orleans!

Strikes.—Zephaniah Williams, a young man who lives about three miles from town, hung himself yesterday. He had always borne a good character, and his cause is assigned for the rash act.

We publish in this number, the third letter of Geo. W. Johnson, Esq., in favor of the non-intercourse commercial system, which he proposes as a remedy, (and a very efficient one we conceive it to be) for the troubles of Northern fanatics upon the Constitutional guaranteed rights of the South.

Throughout the South, this principle, just and constitutional in its character, is becoming quite popular; nullification, thanks to the armen and patriotism of the best men of the South, are numbered with the things that were, and instead of threats and denunciations, a wise and statesman-like policy is suggested whereby Northern fanatics may be brought to a correct sense of their constitutional duties, and the rights of the South maintained intact by the aid of Northern national men. The plan suggested by Mr. Johnson, whilst it gives greatly to the interests of the South, furnishes a platform upon which Northern patriots, whether Democrats or Whigs, can securely stand, without danger of being politically slaughtered in detail.

Our doubts with reference to the Constitutionality and feasibility of the plan having been entirely removed by the arguments of the writer, we are sincerely desirous, emancipationist as we are upon honest and humane principles, that it shall be carried into effect as the only judicious, efficient and peaceful means of righting the wrongs of the South.

We are thoroughly convinced that this argument *ad postumum*, firmly and consistently maintained by the South, will have a more powerful and beneficial effect upon Northern fanatics than all the unmeaning threats of nullification and dissolution combined; let the South, standing upon this legitimate, Constitutional platform, be true to herself, and ere long Abolitionism, as a third party in our glorious Union will only be food for political and patriotic scorn. Northern patriots will have a platform to stand upon; and Southern statesmen a legitimate, constitutional, efficient and peaceful cause to advocate.

Holding these views, we are gratified to learn, as we do from the third letter of Mr. Johnson, that one Southern state at least, has already taken public action in favor of the principle of non-intercourse (Commercial) with the Northern Abolition States; and we hope that ere long, the united South will form a solid phalanx, resolved to die in defense of this peaceful and constitutional mode of redressing the wrongs hitherto inflicted upon her, almost with impunity, by selfish, narrow minded and traitorous Northern fanatics.

We cordially commend, to the perusal of our Southern readers the third letter of Mr. Johnson.

A Fruitful Season.

Our esteemed friend, "the Major," sends us, the gift of a "distinguished friend at Stamping Ground." A lot of double and triple apples, the product of single blossoms. Heaven save the mark! When the peaches thus produced, we thought was simply an exception to the rule, but judging from this and other extraordinary phenomena which have recently come under our observation, we are constrained to believe that it is the rule rather than the exception! Good Heavens! what are we to do? We have been congratulating ourselves upon the fact that in the regular order of nature, owing to the extraordinary fruitfulness of the vegetable kingdom, that those great staples, Flour and Corn Men would be so abundant, that we could allow no young Frenchmen to eat three times a day! But alas! this rule prevails in the animal as well as the vegetable world, no fallacious are our hopes! Should the animal kingdom, as it is reasonable to presume, be multiplied like the vegetable kingdom, three fold, nothing can protect the present young Frenchmen from starvation, [this is no "fib,"] unless we adopt the plan of the philosophic Frenchmen, who, on a certain interesting occasion, when his progeny was increasing more rapidly than he considered consistent with economy, dropped all holds and vowed he would "go and put a stop to that!"

At the last election in New York, a number of foreigners were not allowed to vote, owing to alleged immaturity in their naturalization papers. The matter was brought before the Circuit Court, and Judge Duval has decided that the rejected papers were good.

Know-Nothingism Crouching.—The election in New Orleans resulted in 1,223 anti-*Know Nothing* majority. Hurra for New Orleans!

Strikes.—Zephaniah Williams, a young man who lives about three miles from town, hung himself yesterday. He had always borne a good character, and his cause is assigned for the rash act.

Freedom of the Press.

Many of our newspapers are the most chicken-hearted of all things earthly, and it requires a deal of ingenuity to prolong their existence.

The editors do not publish an article that would offend twenty of their subscribers, for their periodicals could not outlive such an event. They are like a man floating on an unbottomed ocean, with his nose one eighth of an inch above water, and fearing every moment that the weight of a cork will fall upon the visible part of it, and sink him irretrievably to the bottom. And this is freedom of the press, of which so much is said.—We hear the editorial brotherhood boasting of their right to pursue what path they please, while at the same time the genius of famine is at their elbows, howling to them—"walk as you are bidden, or you will die of starvation!"

The American press is not free. How can it be made so? By encouraging men of talent and genius to undertake its superintendence. The periodicals issued by most of our editors throughout the country, depend wholly for existence upon the patronage of their own little neighborhoods. It would seem as if a Chinese wall shut each of them in upon an area of about twenty miles in diameter, beyond which they can no more pass than they can find their way to other planets. But let men of independence and resolution conduct the press, and there would be a different state of things. Such men would be able to break down every obstacle, and safely set at naught the paltry prejudices of villages and neighborhoods. We have some such editors among us now, and their papers are the salt that preserves the American press from the last state of moral putrefaction.

A movement of some importance has just been commenced in North Carolina, and is soon to be submitted to the Legislature of that State. It proposes first, to render legal the institution of marriage among the slaves; second, to preserve sacred the relations between parents and their young children, and third, to repeal the law prohibiting the education of slaves.

A SPECIMEN OF "HUMAN NATURE."—Last week while a man employed at the sewerage works at Halifax, was being rapidly wound up out of a deep hole, after having lit the fuse of a blast, the rope owing to the carelessness of parties at the top, was suffered to drop, back again. The man fell close upon the impending danger, and in the sudden view of almost certain death, fell on his knees, uttering accents of prayer. A thought struck him, however, he seized the burning fuse, and pulling it out of the hole, saved his life. And then—alas, for his penitence! he commenced swearing at the men at the wheel for having let him slip.

Candidates for Congress.

Dis. Democrats	K. N's
1. H. Bennett,	J. P. Campbell,
2. S. O. Preyton,	W. L. Underwood,
3. J. P. Bates,	F. T. Fox,
4. A. G. Talbott,	W. L. Fox,
5. J. H. Jewett,	C. G. Wintersmith,
6. J. M. Elliott,	G. W. Dunlap,
7. Wm. Preston,	H. Marshall,
8. J. A. Harrison,	A. K. Marshall,
9. R. H. Stanton,	L. M. Cox,
10. H. C. Harris,	S. F. Swope,

THE POTATO ROT.—Mr. W. Fugate, of Kinderhook, Ill., claims to have discovered a preventive of the potato rot. He says that the rot is produced by an insect called the potato bug, which infests the vines. These bugs never appear until the vines are shedding their blossoms. By this time the potato has received its generative properties from the flower, and the vine is no longer necessary for the producing and enlargement of the roots. He therefore recommends as a remedy to move the vines all off, being careful to leave some three or four inches above the ground, but permitting no leaves to remain on the shrubs. He has tried this plan for the last two years with great success. The first year he cut his vines, it was done more through vexation at the bugs than any thing else; but to his great surprise when the usual digging time arrived, he had as fine potatoes as he had ever raised.

Last year, while mowing off the vines, he left two rows unmowed for the bugs, as an experiment. Those rows produced a few small potatoes, which were full of rot, while the others were perfectly sound. The same bugs fell to eating his tomatoes and beets. The beets stopped growing, and were of no use, and the tomatoes had a similar rot to that of the potatoes. This has led him to believe that these bugs deposit a poison of a blighting nature in every vegetable they bite.

Mr. Fugate thinks himself entitled to the \$10,000 reward offered by the Legislature of Massachusetts for the discovery of the cause and cure of the potato rot.

Lozgo, to which we respectfully solicit members. There are no personal qualifications required for membership, and any one who can command the initiation fee, (Two Dollars,) is welcome to become a member. The ceremonies to us are very interesting. The applicant for initiation enters our sanctum, without rapping, and gives the pass-word, "I want to pay my subscription to the *Palladium*," to which we reply politely, "yes sir." The candidate then, pulls out his wallet and forks over the fee, which we enter on our subscription book opposite his name. Paid up to—
—a year in advance. He is then fully initiated into the first degree of the order. The second degree consists merely in paying for two years in advance. The members thus initiated, have the peculiar satisfaction resulting from a consciousness that they read THEIR OWN PAPER. They can, also, with much better satisfaction, give the editors "particular jessie" if they fail to receive the paper regularly, or if anything is published which does not exactly suit their fancy.—*Richmond Palladium*.

The Bible.

Some writer gives the following analysis of the "book of books."

It is a Book of Laws, to show the right and wrong.

It is a Book of Wisdom, that makes the foolish wise.

It is a Book of Truth, which detects all human errors.

It is a Book of Life, that shows how to avoid everlasting death.

It is the most authentic and entertaining history ever published.

It contains the most remote antiquities, the most remarkable events and wonderful occurrences.

It is a complete code of laws.

It is a perfect body of divinity.

It is an unequalled narrative.

It is a book of Biography.

It is a book of Travels.

It is a book of voyages.

It is the best covenant ever made; the best deed ever written.

It is the best will ever executed; the best testament ever signed.

It is the young man's best companion.

It is the school-boy's best instructor.

It is a learned man's masterpiece.

It is the ignorant man's dictionary, and every man's dictionary.

It promises an eternal reward to the faithful and believing.

But that which crowns all is the Author.

He is without hypocrisy, "with whom there is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

OLD SORES, ULCERS, and all eruptions and diseases arising from all impure or depraved state of the blood. See the extraordinary cure of Wm. G. Harwood, a highly respectable citizen of Richmond, Va., by Carter's Spanish Mixture. His indolent and sore of the worst description, and family gotso bad, he was unable to walk except on crutches. A few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great blood purifier, cured him as it has cured hundreds of others who have suffered with rheumatism, and effects of mercury, and pains and aches of the bones and joints.

See advertisement.

June 14, 1855-16-42.

An ounce of fact is worth a pound of theory, and the swarms of convulsive facts that cluster around that incomparable preparation, Hood's German Spleen, are doing a noble and laudable work. Five are such as would prevent incredulity itself from questioning its efficacy. In all cases of diseases of the stomach, whether acute or chronic, it may be recommended for its soothing, cordial, and refreshing influence. Dyspepsia, heartburn, loss of appetite, nervous prostration, and all other debility, etc., are relieved by the Bitters in a very short space of time, and a persevering course will never fail to work a thorough cure. See advertisement.

June 28, 1855-16-42.

MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, June 30, 1855.

Groceries.—Small sales of Rio coffee at 110; sales of Java at 100; 27 lbs inferior to prime N. Orleans sugar at 6 1/2 @ 7; sales of 8 bbls plantation molasses at 30 @ 32; S. H. 10 @ 10; in bbls and 1/2 do.

Rice.—Sales of 500 lbs rice at 50.

Coal.—Sales of 100 bushels white coal at 75c, delivered to a dealer.

Flour.—Sales of superfine and extra brands at 85 @ 90.

Provisions.—Sales of 500 lb country bacon from wagon-paths at 20c, clear sides 20c, ribbed sides 20c, shoulders 18c; salt pork 10c per cwt; corn 10c; wheat 10c; flour 10c; sugar 10c; molasses 10c; rice 10c; coffee 10c; tea 10c; spices 10c; oils 10c; fats 10c; and sundries 10c.

Wholesale.—Sales of 100 bushels white coal at 75c, delivered to a dealer.

Flour.—Sales of superfine and extra brands at 85 @ 90.

Provisions.—Sales of 500 lb country bacon from wagon-paths at 20c, clear sides 20c, ribbed sides 20c, shoulders 18c; salt pork 10c per cwt; corn 10c; wheat 10c; flour 10c; sugar 10c; molasses 10c; rice 10c; coffee 10c; tea 10c; spices 10c; oils 10c; fats 10c; and sundries 10c.

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Flour.—Sales of superfine and extra brands at 85 @ 90.

Provisions.—Sales of 500 lb country bacon from wagon-paths at 20c, clear sides 20c, ribbed sides 20c, shoulders 18c; salt pork 10c per cwt; corn 10c; wheat 10c; flour 10c; sugar 10c; molasses 10c; rice 10c; coffee 10c; tea 10c; spices 10c; oils 10c; fats 10c; and sundries 10c.

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the most care and precision, from one hand to another. No printer's expense was spared in securing the most perfect production, the services of the most skillful Artists in the country, and it forms one of the most beautiful and useful of the age. It should be read and admired by all.

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BRANCHES OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY, and triumphs of American genius embracing hundreds of different objects, colored with life-like accuracy and artistically blended together with great skill. At the bottom of the frame, in a circular border, are figures representing the different states of the Union, and a beautiful representation of New York Crystal Palace. From numerous notices of the press, which space does not permit the publication of, we extract the following from an article in the Philadelphia *Freeman's Journal*.

"The design is highly original, and possesses a taste as pure and sensitive as the work is unique and gorgeous. At a glance, the beholder is struck with the general appearance of the picture, upon a close look, he is not only delighted, but with admiration, what a happy blending of colors! It is true. The engraving is one of the richest specimens of the art extant, and deserves a place in every parlor in the city."

"The size of the plate is 22 by 30 inches. A picture somewhat in the same style, has recently been made in England for five guineas, or \$25. To place this within the reach of all, however, copies will be carefully packed and sent by mail, or express, postage on express for sale, to any part of the United States, for the following prices: one copy \$2.00; two copies \$3.00; three copies \$4.00; four copies \$5.00; five copies \$6.00; six copies \$7.00; seven copies \$8.00; eight copies \$9.00; nine copies \$10.00; ten copies \$11.00; eleven copies \$12.00; twelve copies \$13.00; thirteen copies \$14.00; fourteen copies \$15.00; fifteen copies \$16.00; sixteen copies \$17.00; seventeen copies \$18.00; eighteen copies \$19.00; nineteen copies \$20.00; twenty copies \$21.00; twenty-one copies \$22.00; twenty-two copies \$23.00; twenty-three copies \$24.00; twenty-four copies \$25.00; twenty-five copies \$26.00; twenty-six copies \$27.00; twenty-seven copies \$28.00; twenty-eight copies \$29.00; twenty-nine copies \$30.00; thirty copies \$31.00; thirty-one copies \$32.00; thirty-two copies \$33.00; thirty-three copies \$34.00; thirty-four copies \$35.00; thirty-five copies \$36.00; thirty-six copies \$37.00; thirty-seven copies \$38.00; thirty-eight copies \$39.00; thirty-nine copies \$40.00; forty copies \$41.00; forty-one copies \$42.00; forty-two copies \$43.00; forty-three copies \$44.00; forty-four copies \$45.00; forty-five copies \$46.00; forty-six copies \$47.00; forty-seven copies \$48.00; forty-eight copies \$49.00; forty-nine copies \$50.00; fifty copies \$51.00; fifty-one copies \$52.00; fifty-two copies \$53.00; fifty-three copies \$54.00; fifty-four copies \$55.00; fifty-five copies \$56.00; fifty-six copies \$57.00; fifty-seven copies \$58.00; fifty-eight copies \$59.00; fifty-nine copies \$60.00; sixty copies \$61.00; sixty-one copies \$62.00; sixty-two copies \$63.00; sixty-three copies \$64.00; sixty-four copies \$65.00; sixty-five copies \$66.00; sixty-six copies \$67.00; sixty-seven copies \$6

